



THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

VOLUME XXII No. 34

EMPRESS, ALTA. THURSDAY, Jan. 17th, 1935

Price: \$2.00 Per Year.

United Church

Empress—
Sunday School, 9:00 p.m.
Evening Service, 7:30 p.m.
Rev A. J. Law, B.A., Pastor

Repairing Tillage Implements

Careful repairing of tillage machinery each winter or early spring with replacement of doubtful or worn parts has been proven by the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current in experiments on the cost of operating farm machinery to pay large dividends by preventing major costly repairs.

Tillage implements generally receive less care and more hard knocks than any other class of farm machinery.

The value of any implement can only be measured by its usefulness in acres covered, quality of work done and freedom from necessity of costly repairs and delays. Delays due to breakdowns during the rush tillage season of spring and summer are costly and easily prevented if the farmer, with a few tools and a little time, will check over carefully every working or wearing part long before he is going to use the machine.

Check over every machine carefully for loose, worn or stripped bolts, replace broken spring washers and check all loose or slack parts. Wheel and power lift bearings, disk bearings and all moving parts should be adjusted for wear. Clean all working parts of old grease, oil, dirt and steel particles with kerosene and replace with plenty of fresh lubricants.

Plough shares, cultivator shovels, disk blades and all cutting-edges should be sharpened well in advance of spring. Have all spare parts sharpened as well. Check the alignment of brace arms, beams, hitchers, handlebars and mould boards. Herrow teeth and cultivator shanks generally need straightening after every season's run.

Make a list of all new parts needed, secure these during the winter and replace the old

Bindless Notes

Misses Gladys McDonald, Mildred and Eileen Hutcheson and Mildred Arthur who spent their Christmas vacation here have returned to their studies in Calgary.

Mrs. Falconer, ex., of Calgary, accompanied by Clyde, Jr., who spent the holidays at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Falconer, has returned home.

Mr. Trevor Jones has returned to Teber, Alta.

Mr. Starks Chudleigh has returned to Duchess after spending the holidays at his home here.

Messrs. H. McDonald, J. Fowle and D. Adams are delegates to the U.F.A. Convention in Calgary, this week.

Mr. C. Jarboe has returned from Medicine Hat.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hendry who have been visiting their sons and daughter at Rockyford and Cochrane have arrived home.

AFTER THE "PARTY"

Down on the old station platform,
Bathed in the bleak, wintry breeze,
Drained long ago of its contents
With nothing inside to freeze;
Shorn of its former glory,
Tapped to the last amber drop,
Dungles, beardless and friendless,
Stands an empty old 8-gallon keg.

parts before the spring work starts.
Tests at the Swift Current Station have shown that thoroughly repaired implements gave trouble-free service, whereas, carelessly checked over machines caused frequent loss of time and higher operating costs. Sharp-cutting edges, correct alignment of draft, uniformity of depth and proper working of all moving parts will reduce materially the draft and cost of operating tillage instruments.

Interest in U.F.A.

Annual Convention

Keen local interest has been evinced in the U.F.A. Convention taking place in Calgary, this week, this is due in a large measure to the attention given to the question of Social Credit for Alberta. The interest has been in seeing whether or not the delegates to the Convention would go on record requesting that this present Government take the necessary steps to introduce Social Credit into Alberta.

On Monday, Wm. Aberhart and his assistants planned a reception for U.F.A. delegates at the Bible Institute, Calgary, the Tabernacle which holds 1600 people was filled to capacity, and some four to five hundred people had to be turned away. The programme which lasted three hours, was broadcasted and found attentive listeners in at every available place. On Tuesday, the Convention was in progress. In the evening, addresses were given by Mr. New, an advocate of technocracy and Mr. Coote, member for the federal constituency of Macleod. A question period followed. Wm. Aberhart was to address the Convention on Wednesday morning to detail his proposals in connection with Social Credit.

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Ontario to Continue Public Works Projects

Toronto—The Ontario Government proposes to continue employment of some 18,000 men now located on federal projects in the north, and in addition provide work for another 8000 jobless northerners, according to present plans.

This announcement was made by H. Nixon, acting premier, following a conference with D. Croft, Minister of Welfare, and P. Heenan, Minister of Northern Development. While it is believed that most of the work will be on roads, the plans include camps and institution of local projects for settlers.

Wheat Marketings

Over 70,000,000 bushels of Alberta's 1934 wheat crop have been marketed to date, compared with 67,000,000 bushels of the 1933 crop marketed at the same date last year.

\$2.40

RETURN

BARGAIN TRIP

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January 18 to 19
Good to Return until
January 21

Low fares from other stations
GOOD IN COACHES ONLY
No Baggage Checked

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CANADIAN
PACIFIC

Blizzard of Week End Covers A Large Area

The blizzard which struck these parts over the latter part of last week covered a wide territory. From deep in the Rockies in the west to the middle of the Great Lakes region, from the far north to as far south as lower Illinois, highways were blocked and crews were hard put to it to keep railway lines open and free from snow drifts. From every part of this extensive area below zero temperatures were reported.

Minutes of R. M. Mantario

Monday, January 7, 1935, at Municipal office 10 a.m.; all members of the Council present.

New members took oath of office; minutes previous meeting read and confirmed; monthly statement accepted and ordered filed. This showed no indebtedness to the bank, and liquid position of the municipality about \$200 better than this time last year.

Standing committees, etc., appointed as under:

Deputy Reeve, Jas. W. Hawtin.

Finance committee: Hawtin and Leach.

Assessment committee: Francis and Montgomery.

Standing committee on schools: Edwards and Arnold.

Estonia Hospital Board: Reeve Dahl.

Empress Hospital Board: Leach.

M.H.O.: Dr. Ruth Harvey; Dr. Lord and Dr. McNeill, each to act in their respective practices.

Pounds—1. Mrs. B. L. Schreff, N. 1, N. 30 24 27 w.3, L. 2, L. 1, N. 13 22 25 w.3, Estuary, 3 J. C. Hagler, S.W. 24 24 29 w.3; Empress; 4 J. R. Goughly, S.W. 23 26 27 w.3; Mantario; 5 Geo. Dittman N.W. 17 27 28, w.3, Alaska; 6 Grant Johnson, all 22 26 29 w.3, Alaska.

Firewardens—1. J. A. Hound, 1 S.E. 10 24 27 w.3; Leach; 2 N. Foster, S.W. 0 24 28 w.3, Empress; 3 J. C. Ferguson, S.W. 25 23 29 w.3, Empress; 4 S. Somerville, N. 14 29 27 w.3, Mantario; 5 A. W. Ford, N.W. 2 30 28 w.3, Eyre; 6 Ewald Wenzel, N.E. 2 28 29 w.3, Alaska.

Remuneration \$2 per day and 8c per mile when necessarily employed.

Weed Inspectors.—Divs 1, 2 and 3, John Montgomery, E. 18 24 28 w.3, Empress; Divs 4

Name Inspector of High Schools

Capt. H. E. Balfour, formerly of Victoria High School, Edmonton, and Inspector for recent years in Grande Prairie district, has been appointed inspector of high schools for the province following the elevation of H. O. Newland to the position of chief inspector of schools. Mr. Newland took the post vacated by Geo. W. Gorman now deputy minister.

The United States hears far-reaching ideas covering employment advanced in a day

Lincoln, Feb. 1, Boston merchant, urges over a national radio hook-up a system of compulsory unemployment reserves by state law. Believing unemployment seriously uncontrolled, he holds that these reserves would rightfully set upon the employer the duty and means of preventing unemployment. At St. Louis, the Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel urges the adoption of the career system for employees of federal, state and local governments. This would do more than attract the best men power to public service—it would end the present spoils system which is branded a "corruption of democracy." Christian Science Monitor.

5 and 6, D. B. MacPherson, N.E. 25 26 27, w.3, Mantario.

Remuneration, \$2 per day and 8c per mile when necessarily employed.

Direct Relief (emergency).—The Reeve and Co. Francis.

Auditors—Stempel and Patrick, Saskatoon.

Bank: Royal Bank of Canada, Alaska.

Meetings: Regular monthly meetings on 1st Monday. When such date falls on a holiday, the meeting to be held on the following Tuesday. Place: May and August, Mayfield Hall; June and Sept., Orange Hall. All other meetings at the office. Time 10 a.m.

Rental for buildings other than the office, \$3 per meeting.

Indemnity: Meetings, Jan. to Mar.; Oct. to Dec; Reeve, A. 1, Council, \$3. April to Sept. Reeve, \$3; Council, \$1. Mileage necessarily travelled, 8c.

Indemnity relief: Reeve and Council, Jan. to Mar., Oct. to Dec. \$1. Ditto, April to Sept. \$2.

Secretary, if away from office, Jan. to Dec. 1.00; mileage, 8c.

Supervision Public Works: Reeve, \$2.50; Council, \$2 per day, mileage, 8c.

St. Mary's Anglican Church

Sunday, Jan. 20, Evensong, 7.30 p.m.
J. S. Parke
Vicar.

A 20,000,000 fire occurred at Saltcoats, Sask., last Saturday morning.

1344 banks were opened in the United States during 1934.

Germany begins conscription of youths under 25 into Labor Service Corps for training.

Assessors' School Planned in Alberta

Calgary—In an endeavor to establish an equalized standard of assessment on property in different parts of Alberta, Hugh Allen, Minister of Public Works, informed the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts convening in Calgary that the Government has under consideration establishment of a school for assessors.

By this means land assessors would be trained toward a similar viewpoint in placing a valuation on property which would aid greatly in equalizing the tax levies throughout the province.

Mr. Allen pointed out that gradual changes in land values had been effected year by year, and felt that an assessors' school would serve to equip those employed as assessors with a better and more uniform basis for valuation.

Rate for day labor, to consist of 9 hours work on location:

Man, 2.50 per day; man and 2 horses, 3.70; man and 4 horses, 4.90; man and 6 horses, 7.10. Draying, per mile travelled on location, with two blade drag, 30c; ditto, with three blade drag or maintainer, 35c.

Accounts passed for payment on motion, Co. Edwards:

Postage and stationery: Hazen, 28.75; Sec. Treas., 17.51; Empress Express, 9.40; Mantario phone, 1.44; Commercial Printers, 1.07; 2 15; West. Mus. News, 8.10, 23, 155.

Relief Indemnity, Sec. Treas., 1.12. Ditto, collector's mileage, 70.

Fire account: R. Wardley, 2.50; C. May, 2.30.

Filling wells: B. Feinstein, 15.00.

Hospitalization—Empress, 15.00; Alaska 30.00; St. Paul, Saskatoon, 53.00, 27.50.

Roads, Div. 1: F. McElmann, 6.09.

Roads, Div. 6: Alva Ellis, 23.90.

Total, 251.42.

(continued next week)

JOB PRINTING

Visiting Cards, Business Cards
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Give your next order to the local printers.

THE EMPRESS EXPRESS



VICTORIA—CANADA'S EVERGREEN PLAYGROUND—VANCOUVER

WINTER EXCURSIONS LOW FARES PACIFIC COAST

VANCOUVER—VICTORIA
NEW WESTMINSTER

DAILY TO FEBRUARY 28

GOOD TO RETURN UNTIL APRIL 30, 1935
For Details, Consult Ticket Agent

CANADIAN PACIFIC

VANCOUVER—CANADA'S EVERGREEN PLAYGROUND—VICTORIA

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

With the re-commencement of school days, many pupils find the need for fresh supplies, we invite you to call at our store and see our stock and secure your requirements. See our line of Candies.

EMPRESS DRUG CO., Ltd.

We are agents for leading nurseries. Cut Flowers ordered on shortest possible notice.

Palestine Is Prospering

Country Is Engaged In Extensive Building Program

The following article appeared in *Mercur* de France, Paris:

Palestine produces wine, olives, peaches, almonds, etc. The grapes of Hebron, the peaches and apricots of Bethlehem and Hebron, the Jaffa oranges, the pomegranates, figs and olives from all districts, are famous throughout the world.

But the Jews are not only farmers of the soil; they have become first-rate builders as well. The great Jordan dam is an engineering feat that has given Palestine a sufficient supply of electric power for lighting and industrial purposes. The rail network, with roads and an intense building activity is going on in every small town.

In a few months the Jewish population of Jerusalem increased from 60,000 to 100,000. Last summer at least 15,000 German Jews settled there and the influx has continued since then. Most of the newcomers are intellectuals. There are at least two hundred Jewish physicians in Jerusalem, but as there is no health for all of them, they manufacture cement or work as maçons, while former chief engineers keep service stations and university students run window-cleaning and floor-polishing businesses.

Jerusalem has had to put itself in order to receive this great influx of new arrivals. Until then there was no water supply in the city, except wells and water was sold by ambulant vendors. Now it has a water supply that can rival that of any other big city.

A new residential sector is rapidly springing up on the outskirts. Five years ago that district was a stony desert. It is now developing into one of the world's most beautiful garden-cities. Every villa is surrounded by magnificent flower gardens and groves of cypress, eucalyptus and other sub-tropical trees and shrubs.

Haifa, formerly a poor fishing village, has become Palestine's second largest port. It is also an important industrial center for the manufacture of soap and cement. The extraction of potash and other minerals from the Dead Sea is giving satisfactory results. Against expectation, Palestine's best customer is not England; until lately, Germany ranked first among the importers from Palestine, then came Italy, Czechoslovakia and Japan.

About one-sixth of the ground is at present in Jewish hands and of this one-third is the property of the Jewish National Fund. Its value has increased enormously and the big Arab landowners are those who benefit most from it. They sold their estates at prices that exceeded their most daring dreams. The money they bought even larger estates more in the interior, in Transjordan, Iraq and Syria.

Such a gathering of Jews from all parts of the world, speaking different idioms, necessarily led to a Hebrew renaissance. Hebrew is now one of the three official languages, along with English and Arabic. It is heard everywhere, even in the numerous theatres and movies. It is not of course, the language of ancient Hebrew, but the modern Zionist language elaborated by a Hebrew Academy, on the basis of the language spoken by the prophets and patriarchs, as a link between all the Jews of Palestine. It is hoped that it will gradually take the place of the hideous yiddish, which is a vestige of the ghetto. Its principal agricultural institutes for girls, instruments of propagation, are two hundred kindergartens, one hundred first grade schools, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the Rabbinical Seminary and several other educational institutions.

School For Churchill

Old Bunkhouse Will Be Remodeled Free By Citizens

Churchill will get its first school this winter when the old Carter-Halls No. 3 bunkhouse has been remodeled and finished inside by citizens who have mutually agreed to do the work gratis.

The lumber and material were purchased for the settlement by the present government.

There are at present nine children of school age at Churchill, while others attending school at The Pass and elsewhere will return home to attend when the school opens.

Mrs. Heck: I wonder, Mrs. Heck, if I could borrow your Mrs. Heck, Mrs. Heck, I'm sorry, Mrs. Heck, but she doesn't get till 5 o'clock.

W. N. Y. 1939

Positive Cancer Treatment

Optimistic Message Given By Noted Canadian Radiologist

Infallible in cases reported in time, methods of positive nature for the treatment of cancer are available at present, Dr. J. E. Gendreau, noted radiologist of the Curie school and director of Montreal's Radiology Institute, declared in a message, the optimistic contents of which he hoped would create a lasting impression upon the Canadian people.

"We do not have to wait for supposed new discoveries or new micro-bian action," he stated.

"We have at present methods of treating the disease which are a great deal more effective than any other means likely to be devised for many years to come."

Dr. Gendreau's next statement is significant of a belief in the efficacy of surgery and radiation—"radium and X-rays—he wished more people shared with him. "Here at the institute we can cure 95 per cent. of all cases which come to us regardless of what stage they are in—and if the public and physicians co-operated by reporting cases in their early stages we could reverse this ratio to 75 per cent. cures and 25 per cent. losses."

He deprecated "the great race of scientists who make announcements of new discoveries before their colleagues 'get in' as they result solely in premature reports which are never borne out in fact."

His greatest hope, Dr. Gendreau continued, is to make the public "cancer-conscious" in such a way that the belief that greater signs and symptoms lead to cancer than to any other malignant disease will disappear. In this connection he said cancer statistics were difficult to compile in Canada because many autopsies are "faked" so relatives of cancer victims may feel easier.

This statistic was all wrong, Dr. Gendreau declared. He noted that in Switzerland cancer mortality was reported as high, the only reason being that every cancer death there was officially reported as such. He felt sure the cancer death rate in Switzerland was no higher than in any other country.

Dr. Gendreau's last recommendation to the public was "avoid cancer-causing agents, whether physical or chemical," and to physicians he counselled "make a more thorough study of cancer symptoms so we can get patients in time and save them."

Manitoba's New Radio Station

An Important Link In The Coast To Coast Net Work

An important link was added recently to the coast-to-coast network of the Canadian Radio Commission when Manitoba's new radio broadcasting station CKY Winnipeg officially went on the air.

This station, the first in the investigation programme was heard over a nationwide hook-up and marked a distinct step forward in the art of radio broadcasting. The transmitter of the new radio station is the most powerful in the Dominion, and all the latest developments known to radio engineers have been utilized in its construction. By a remarkable coincidence, not observed until its erection, the transmitter tower is on the principal meridian from which commenced the Dominion survey, east and west, in 1870, and Manitoba will have the unique distinction of linking by radio Canada east and west from so historic a site.

CKY is a provincial government enterprise, erected by the Manitoba Government Telephones System. It brings Manitoba into a prominent place in Canadian radio broadcasting.

Longest Regular Air Route

First Mail Service Australia-Croydon Arrived Ahead Of Time

The first regular air mail service from Australia reached Croydon airport three minutes ahead of the 12-day schedule for the 12,000-mile flight, the longest regular air route in the world.

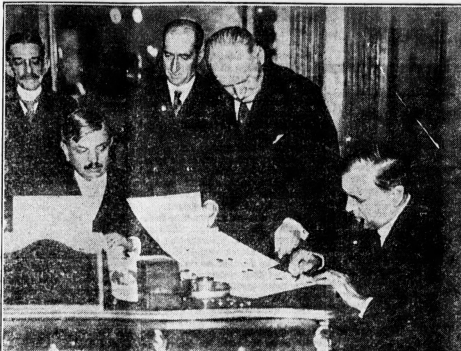
The two Imperial Airways planes carrying the mail brought a load of 15 tons of which half a ton was from Australia and included a special blue bag containing Christmas greetings and presents from the Duke of Gloucester, third son of the king, to members of the royal family.

The vivid red Poinsettias which add to the colorful plant life of Florida and California were brought to the United States from Mexico.

It seems to be a fashion of the times to make accusations and then do nothing about them.

A dictionary of golfing terms is to be published. It's complete it will be named.

WHEN THE FRANCO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED



Our picture, taken at the Quai d'Orsay in Paris, shows one of the members of the German delegation signing the Franco-German commercial agreement which was concluded recently. M. Laval, French Foreign Minister, who signed the pact for the French Government, is seated on the left.

Brand Mark Always Seen

No Guessing Required When Buying Canadian Beef

It is no longer necessary for a person in Canada to be a judge of beef in order to be sure of getting the quality desired. The judging is now done for purchasers of graded beef under supervision of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

For several years the two top grades of beef have been branded to identify quality. These identifying brands are placed on the beef in the form of a narrow ribbon-like mark running the full length of the side. When the beef is cut up a portion of this brand mark appears on every important cut and definitely identifies it as graded or quality beef.

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The estimated total increase of nearly 113 million dollars in the value of the 1934 field crops in Canada, as compared with 1933, is largely accounted for by increases in round beans of 37 million dollars in hay and wheat; 36 million dollars in oats; and 10½ million dollars in barley.

First Old Timer—"Do you remember when a girl was proud of having a waukiee waist?"

Second Old Timer—"I ought to remember it—that's when I got stung!"

New Type Of Alfalfa

Developed By The University Of British Columbia

A new type of alfalfa has been developed at the University of British Columbia through crossing of the Grimm or Ontario Variegated and the Russian Don strains. It is expected to provide improved pasture, a thicker stand in the field, to resist cold and show a better growth in shallow soils.

Some further experimentation, at present delayed by lack of money, is required before it can be made available for commercial use.

The problem, roughly, was to develop a type which would combine the high quality hay and other virtues of the long-stemmed alfalfa root Grimm plant with the rugged spreading root system of the short-stemmed Don. Dr. G. G. Mok, professor of agronomy at the university, states: "We now have strains fitted for spreading root and high seed yield, and have evidence that the project can be carried through to completion with confidence of achieving the results desired." Future study will deal with quantity of yield.

The spreading root in which the plant sends forth rhizomes or root extensions so that there is practically no limit to its range and hold on the soil, is the chief contribution to pasture. It will resist trampling and heaving of the land by frost.

Poultry Plan Approved

Order-in-Council Is Passed Covering Three Prairie Provinces

An order-in-council was passed approving the scheme of the three prairie provinces to control the marketing of poultry under the Natural Products Marketing Act. The Toronto Globe said recently in a despatch from its Ottawa correspondent, "During the last two years, the 'poultry' continued, 'the Canadian poultry pool has been able to market in England 1,500,000 pounds of poultry annually, mostly turkeys, and it is stated farmers throughout Canada have benefited financially by reason of that amount being removed from the domestic market.'"

More than 42,000 motorcycles are in operation in Switzerland.

Winter Annual Weed

Prickly Lettuce Grows From Three To Five Feet

The annual or occasionally winter annual weed, Prickly Lettuce, is also known as the Compass Plant. It is widely distributed in waste places from Nova Scotia to the Prairie Provinces, and has been reported from places in British Columbia as giving trouble in the fields. Coarse, stalk-stripped, with oblong, lance-shaped, prickly-edged leaves, the plant grows on an average from three to five feet in height, and from the peculiarity of the leaves being twisted at the base so that they stand vertically to the sun, instead of horizontally as is the case with most plants, it has been called the Compass Plant. According to the Weeds and Weed Seeds Bulletin issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the seed is about one-eighth of an inch long, dark-greenish grey in color, and broadly lance-shaped similar to the seed of the "black-seeded varieties of garden lettuce. The most effective method of eradication consists in clearing the waste places and sealing to grass, followed by close cutting of the weed.

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Autos Using Wood Fuel

"Gasoline" Cars Are Becoming Quite Common In Europe

The day may come—in fact it is here so far as Europe is concerned—when the driver of a car will glance at his fuel indicator and say, "I must pull up at the next filling station and take in 100 pounds of wood chips."

"Gasoline" is the name of the wood fuel driven automobiles which are already in service in large numbers in Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Sweden, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and other Balkan states, quite a formidable array of countries experimenting, although the process is really past the experimental stage. France has already held an exhibition of the new "gasoline" cars, the entries including a Ford truck equipped with the special generator needed to convert wood to motor fuel. There were 15 entries, among them passenger cars, buses and trucks capable of hauling up to 10 tons. Italy is specializing in gasoline tractors, and the city of Freiburg has 20 buses on order. So that substantial progress has been made.

The new fuel is not made from high grade wood but forest trash, brushwood, sawdust and even weeds. But other products are being used in the new generators such as the "tree" that is left over after picking hales of cotton. The generator will convert the sort of gasoline that cotton trash can be made into, 3,000 gallons coming from a 25-acre plantation, and it will use the spirit that is distilled from corn, one ton of dry cornstarch yielding 100 gallons.

According to figures cited by Dr. O. W. Wilson in *World Petroleum*, a 40-horsepower truck will run about 50 miles on 250 gallons of wood fuel cut in the form of coarse chips.

To countries such as those named "which have very limited sources of oil," this is an interesting development which they will push to the limit in an endeavor to make themselves less dependent on oil obtained from foreign fields. It is doubtful that countries possessing vast oil resources will trouble much about the gasoline engine. Sixteen pounds of air-dried wood produces one gallon of gasoline and it takes one acre of forest to furnish 125 gallons. Thus an acre would furnish enough gas to last the average motorist about three months. Italy, for example, would require 2,000,000 acres of forest for the existing number of cars. The United States with its 25,000,000 automobile vehicles would require 100,000,000 acres of woodland. This, it might be noted, however, is a little more than the Agricultural Department Administration suggests is sub-marginal farmland which could be possibly converted into wood land.

Wood petroleum may only be used to any extent where oil is dear, either through scarcity or high taxes.

Gave Dinner For Charity

English Railway Company Loaned Train For "Standstill" Journey

Two hundred and sixty people entered a train at Victoria Station at 11:15 on night recently. When they stepped out of it, two or three hours later, they were still at Victoria Station.

Each passenger paid from \$5 to \$6 for the "standstill" journey. The train, composed of Pullman cars only, was loaned by the Southern Railway for an evening party in aid of the Princess Elizabeth of York Hospital for Children, arranged by debutantes interested. The "fare" provided for many things not usually included in the price of a railway journey. For instance, there was supper—or breakfast.

In the past five years, Japan is estimated to have supplied from 65 to 70 per cent. of the world's raw silk, and China from 18 to 20 per cent.

Always Of Interest

Things Pertaining To Earlier Days Should Be Preserved

The automobile is so all present that it is difficult for our children to visualize a time when all traffic either was on foot, horseback or behind horses. Earlier days and their manners and implements almost are forgotten, and probably it would be difficult to gather together a complete set of the implements and the relics of pioneer days. We forget so quickly that one can scarcely remember what the first motor cars looked like. Yet the early days should not be forgotten and it would be a good thing if it were possible to provide a place where such relics of our earlier history might be viewed by the present generation.

Guests Of The King

His Majesty observed what has become an annual custom when 700 of the noblest men and women of the White chapel district were his guests at a Christmas tea-party in White chapel on December 23. The King inaugurated the custom when he was still Prince of Wales and has continued it every year since.

"These shoes I bought from you are too flimsy to walk in."

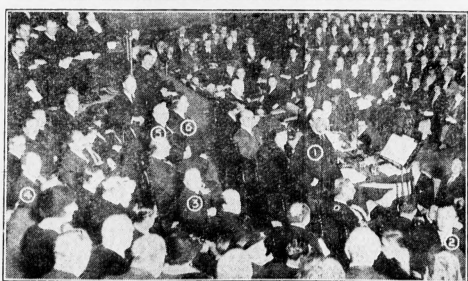
"Our establishment, madam, does not pretend to cater for pedestrians."

A new type of anesthetic is supplied by injection into the blood stream.

Serious illness or death may result from the carrying of half of the body by the sun's rays.

Utah has five mountain peaks, each more than 10,000 feet above sea level.

WHEN BALDWIN DEFENDED HIS STAND ON INDIA'S CONSTITUTION



Here we see part of the vast gathering at Queen's Hall, London, when Conservatives from all parts of Great Britain attended the meeting of the Central Council to consider the Joint Select Committee's India proposals. It was during this meeting that Mr. Stanley Baldwin made the stirring speech which caused a large majority of his followers to approve the bill. In the picture we have numbered five prominent leaders who backed Mr. Baldwin, who is marked (1). They are: (2) Mr. L. S. Amery, former Dominion Secretary; (3) Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India; (4) Lord Irwin, former Viceroy of India; (5) Lord Halifax, Minister of War; and (6) Lord Londonderry, Secretary of State for Air.

Methods Used By Authorities To Guard Against The Spread Of Insect Pests At Exhibitions

The outstanding success of Canadian grain growers at inter-national exhibitions, notably at Chicago recently, are not mere matters of chance. They are indeed striking evidence of the care exercised by the farmers themselves in selecting pure seed, of the creative and preservative work of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

Besides the growing of pure seed, there is the prevention of disease and attacks from insect and other pests. Apart altogether from the well-known results of the efforts of the experts of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in evolving the new, sturdy types of grain that have extended Canada's northern frontier for grain growing, the Dominion is doing some hitherto unknown duties of government officials in preventing and stamping out disease at the leading exhibitions have just been brought to light at the recent meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario.

At the World's Grain Exhibition at Regina in 1933 and at all exhibitions of grain and stock the same exacting details, and a similar and equally scientific knowledge must be observed and applied. For example, at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1933 when the world's pests and plant diseases were not so well understood by the general public, it was found necessary to destroy the entire collection of exhibits from many countries owing to the danger of insects. But, both at Chicago in 1934 and at Regina in 1933, matters were entirely different. Exhibitors themselves were better informed and the authorities saw to it that these exhibitions were not the meeting place of pests and disease from all parts of the world.

A definite line of procedure is followed in handling, inspecting and stamping exhibits for such an exhibition as the World's Grain Show. The exhibits were first marked by a representative of the exhibition, then passed to an entomological inspector who made a thorough examination, and in turn passed the exhibit to a plant pathologist. After being passed by the plant pathologist the samples were taken by a seed inspector for the germination and field tests which were required. When the samples were drawn, the metal scoop used was disinfected in methyl alcohol and each sample was taken by a different case of samples for field growing tests, all were dusted before shipment with a mercury preparation under the supervision of a seed inspector. All exhibits of grain on the cob were superheated to guard against the European corn borer, and further it was necessary for exhibitors from foreign countries to present a bill of health for their exhibits.

The germination and field tests of grain and other exhibits to determine the purity of strain and ensure no substitution of varieties entailed a great deal of work. The plant pathologist was entirely in addition to the judging on physical appearance of the exhibit. This meant that if it were necessary to fumigate or treat any exhibit as a precautionary measure, the fumigant used must not injure the physical appearance of the grain nor affect its germination. Suitable fumigants were evolved after careful and critical experiment by the Cereal Division and the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in co-operation. The Cereal Division made a physical examination and field germination test of the treated material and checks, while the Seed Branch carried out chemical tests of the treated and untreated material in accordance with the procedure followed in the Canadian germination tests for commercial seed. Ultimately at the close of the exhibition, all display material not returned to the country of origin was destroyed in the Regina incinerator under the supervision of entomological inspectors and customs officers. Meanwhile, throughout the exhibition, both the competitive and display exhibits, as well as the surplus material, were kept under close observation for outbreaks of stored product insects, but no trace of them was found.

Friend—I hear all your daughters are married now.

Widow's Merchant—Two are said off, three are on order, and one is still in stock.

Plants can be transplanted more successfully from a dry region to one with more moisture than the reverse.

W. N. U. 2079

New Highway Planned

British Columbia and Alaskan Road Would Cost Around Fourteen Million

"It would be an adventure to be able to drive north, to follow the route into the country of the gold-seekers of '98. It is an adventure of which most tourists in thousands will avail themselves. They want to go north to Alaska and the Yukon."

Ray Clark of Wenatche, president of the Okanagan and Cariboo Trail Association, thus expressed the possibilities which the proposed British Columbia and Alaskan highway affords, in speaking before the engineering committee of the board of trade at Vancouver.

Mr. Clark was preceded by Col. M. Rolston, D.S.O., who conducted the preliminary aerial and ground surveys of the proposed route through British Columbia to the Yukon border some years ago. Col. Rolston told of the work carried out in this connection, of the different possible routes over which he had down, and of the route chosen.

This was via Hazelton and up the Skeena and Klappan rivers to Dease lake and on to the border of Alaska and thence across to Atlin. Any route east of the coast range would be the cheapest, he said, and estimated the cost along the proposed route at approximately \$10,000,000. It offers great engineering difficulties and would be quite as cheap to build as any road through British Columbia, he added.

There are five great benefits which will accrue to Canada, Alaska and the United States when the road is built, Mr. Clark declared. These are:

Development of the great natural resources in the area tapped by the road.

Development of the international trade traffic.

Development of good will and trade representative of the exhibition, then passed to an entomological inspector who made a thorough examination, and in turn passed the exhibit to a plant pathologist.

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More Contact Needed

To Enable Governments of Empire To Discuss Matters

There will certainly be no lack of subjects to discuss in the preliminary conversations which must prepare the ground for the next Imperial Conference, to be held in London. The King celebrates next year his twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne. There will be a great gathering of Dominion statesmen in London to take part in the rejoicing, and the opportunity no doubt will be taken to discuss informally but all the more usefully, the questions which have arisen since the conclusion of the Ottawa agreements. Experience has shown that these agreements have been of great benefit and have increased the trade both ways between Great Britain and the Dominions at a time when international trade as a whole has been stagnant or even declining. Natural! It has also exposed defects and omissions and has revealed different degrees of interpretation which call for adjustment at the next conference. Perhaps what has been demonstrated most clearly is the necessity for more frequent and more frequent, if possible continuous contact between the Governments of the Empire, enabling them to discuss each point of difference as it arises and to adjust their policies to constantly changing circumstances. — London Times.

Among some African tribes the doctors, and not the patients, take the medicine.

Seeing a dog stretching himself, a boy, aged 5, cried: "Aunt! Do look at Billy yawning with his back legs!"

There were now 18,032 ships sailing the seven seas equipped with radio.



PERSONALITY

—Grant in Review of Reviews, London

Grade "A" Medium Eggs

The Egg Market Situation From The Consumer's Standpoint

Canadian housewives, particularly in the larger centres, are passing up a good bargain in not buying more Grade "A" Medium eggs, stated W. A. Brown, chief of the poultry services of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, in commenting on the present egg market situation from the consumer's viewpoint.

Reports coming to Mr. Brown from the various egg inspection offices under his jurisdiction state that the public is buying Grade "A" Large and Grade "A" Pullet eggs fairly, but for some reason are neglecting the Grade "A" Medium.

Mr. Brown points out that all Grade "A" eggs are fresh and of good quality, the only difference being in size. The minimum weights per dozen are 24, 22 and 18 ounces respectively. The retail price on Grade "A" Large in Montreal to date is 45 to 49 cents. On that basis Grade "A" Medium eggs are worth at least 41 cents, but they are actually selling at 33 to 36 cents.

Eating For Health

Food Habits Can Contribute To A Long Life

That prolonging life at its prime is now largely a matter of proper diet and to that extent is something each individual can do for himself, is the lesson from the newest knowledge of nutrition, according to Dr. H. C. Sherman, Professor of Chemistry, who affirms that, instead of "digging his grave with his teeth," man can now make his food habits contribute to health and long life.

Man now has "the option of a longer lease of healthier life, of an earlier and longer prime of life, of more buoyant health throughout the whole life-cycle, as the result of taking a larger proportion of the needed calories in the form of the protective foods," Dr. Sherman states. And by protective foods he means milk and its products, fruits, vegetables and eggs.

Developing Air Mail Service

Sir Philip Sassoon, under-secretary for air, London, announced in the House of Commons the government had under consideration a scheme of imperial airmail development that would provide eventually for air carriage of all first class mail. The plan calls for increased frequency of service and expedition of schedules.

Climatic Changes

Recession Of Glaciers Is Advanced As Reason For Drouth Conditions

The gradual changes in climatic conditions that have brought drouths to Western Canada and parts of the United States may be caused by the recession of glaciers in the Canadian northwest and Alaska. The theory is being studied by a committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

The scientists have found that the warm winds of the Pacific are not only demolishing great ice sheets in the Atlin, B.C. district but are blowing out a path across northern Canada on their way east. Formerly they were diverted by ice fields in the north. They passed through southern British Columbia to reach the mountains in the Canadian and United States prairies.

Now with less ice each year in the north and no mountains to precipitate their moisture, the winds reach the 9,000-foot ice cap of Greenland. The change, Mr. Cotsworth says, seems to be making Alaska warmer and Greenland colder.

Not Always Inactive

Woman Invents Device For Finding And Identifying Radio Stations

Nearly all the psychologists agree that the feminine mind is quick and intuitive, but always inactive, never inventive. And now, with the example of Mrs. Richardson of Shepherd's Bush before them, they can guess again for the first time the first prize at the International Exhibition of Inventions with her device for finding and identifying radio stations. She may puzzle the psychologists, but will surprise nobody who has seen the improvements any woman can make with string, hairpins, match sticks and other simple tools on the crude man-made gadget of her own kind. But women still rocks the cradle by hand.—Manchester Sunday Chronicle.

Butter Production Down

November butter production in Saskatchewan was down one per cent, as compared with the output in November of last year, according to a bulletin issued by the department of agriculture. Production was 712,822 pounds as compared with 720,150 pounds in November, 1933.

Translations of the Scriptures were made in 11 additional languages last year, according to a London Bible society.

AEROPLANE LANDS IN THE CENTRE OF PARIS



As part of the program of the recent Aviation Exhibition in the Champs Elysees, Paris, an autogyro, piloted by M. Peureux, landed outside the Grande Palais to the amazement of a large crowd of people. Here we see the aeroplane on the point of landing in front of the huge building.

Will Sink Shaft Two Miles Into The Earth To Determine What Is Beneath In Lower Stratas

History Of Pioneers

Stones In Old Cemeteries Yield Information That Is Valuable

The Brockville Recorder says for a number of years it has been the hobby (rather patiently endured by their relatives) of two Leeds and Grenville men to make their way into the rural cemeteries of their district in Ontario and at the expense of their clothing, to climb or vault tottering fences, lift fallen or broken stones from the mould and attempt to copy those inscriptions which remain decipherable.

Some very queer things have been discovered in the 70 or more cemeteries that have been visited—strange inscriptions and stranger epitaphs. The result of these efforts, however, a virtual catalogue of the early residents of this section of Ontario, one of the first to be settled, and thus an invaluable collection of information incapable of duplication.

Tombstone-hunting or graveyard-spying is not, therefore, purely a hobby, like the "scavenger-hunting" that it may be in process of replacing. It represents a serious effort to record genealogical information before it has passed out of existence, and should the practice, or pastime, spread to Canada (where the habit of stone-hunting is becoming more and more prevalent), it may be of much value in adding to the store of knowledge concerning the pioneers that is being accumulated.

Is Clever Architect

Man With Mentality Of Child Designs Modern Houses

Model modern houses designed by an architect who thinks he is dead have been on show in London at one of the most extraordinary exhibitions ever held. All the exhibits in the house have been made by mental defunctives and some of their workmanship displays sheer genius.

Woodworking by a boy of 14 with mental age of seven, is described by experts as "literally amazing."

Visitors were told of a man whose normal capacities are so small that he can hardly feed himself. Yet he can answer the most puzzling mathematical problems with hardly a moment's hesitation.

The exhibits were arranged by the board of control (lunacy and mental deficiency) department of the ministry of health. The object was to illustrate how the state is helping to develop the latent talents of mental defectives with beneficial results.

Widows in Korea do not remarry, no matter how young they may be. Even though they have only been married a month, they may not take a second husband.

In 1918 it took a workman all day to make 40 electric light bulbs; in 1919 a machine was invented that made 73,000 bulbs in 24 hours.

Sometimes it's what a woman doesn't say that puzzles a man.

The answer to the greatest of the remaining geographical mysteries is to be laid bare.

Work will begin soon on the shaft that is to sink two miles below earth's surface to determine more exactly the content of earth's core. The two-mile-deep hole is being dug mainly to prove that Sir James Jeans, world famous British physicist, is wrong in his theory of the nature of the inner earth. It will be dug south of Dinast, near the river Meuse, in France, by Felix Klein, the Belgian professor who is undertaking the project. Mining engineers will assist in locating the shaft.

Prof. Klein's task lies with Sir James' contention that the centre of earth is a fluid, molten mass. He believes the earth is a solid mass and will continue to revolve in space forever. He explained:

"There is no particular reason why I have chosen Dinast as the site for the excavation. It is merely convenient to my work here."

Prof. Klein, who has the chair of geology at the noted University of Louvain, Belgium, is 45 years old, of medium height and has a very long and heavy beard which gives him somewhat the appearance of primitive man. He continued:

"I expect the work to require two full years. There will be no work at night, the shaft being dug by day. I will utilize a specially built excavating machine of the type used for drilling tunnels. The hole will be approximately five feet in circumference."

Samples of the earth, as the machine brings it to the surface, will be carefully examined by Prof. Klein.

The experiment is being financed by the National Scientific Research Fund of Belgium, and will cost an estimated \$150,000. The fund also financed Piccard's first stratosphere expedition.

Prof. Klein has been occupied in solving the problems of earth's inner nature for 25 years and his theory is in direct contrast with that of Sir James Jeans, who declares that the earth's crust, mountains and depressions are due to the cooling down of the interior of the earth, thus causing the surface to shrink as does an apple skin. On the other hand, says Prof. Klein:

"Earth's crust is like the varnish on a globe—just as thin. Geophysics we use to all its intents and purposes in the dark. It is rank nonsense to state now what can be found at the centre of the earth."

Professor Klein admits it will be a dangerous enterprise and is determined to carry it through despite "the fears and laughter." He added: "I intend to go down myself and actually disappear into the earth's bowels. Scientific theories are constantly being disproven and I am convinced we may not know a thing about the earth to be found two miles under the strata."

The Klein venture recalls that in 1913 a Canadian, an army officer, petitioned the U.S. Congress for aid in fitting out an expedition into the interior of earth.

He believed there to be a hollow concentric sphere, with openings at the poles, and the interior to be inhabited. He won considerable support for his theory but failed to get congressional backing.

Good Friend To Birds

Winnipeg Man Has Fed Them Winter-Long And Summer

John A. Huels is Winnipeg's bird man. During the four years he has resided there he has walked approximately 3,500 miles to carry bread crumbs to feathered friends that frequent Notre Dame park in the west end of the city.

Three times a day during the summer months the 71-year-old veteran makes his way to a suburban corner of the park where his approach is heralded by a whirl of wings.

The distance from his home to the park is roughly half a mile, but his visits daily are made during the cold winter months.

The simple explanation of the old gentleman for his daily ritual was "The excursions into nature keep me young; the exercise keeps me healthy, and watching the little fellows eat affords me the greatest of entertainment."

So long as the world is full of men, the birds will continue to be a companion to a critic. It will always be full of birds.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

May may now be imported duty-free from Canada for use in the drought areas of the United States.

Circumnavigation of the world by air in 114 hours is the latest ambition of Clyde Pangborn, veteran of the long-distance sky lanes.

The government of Bolivia has issued a general mobilization decree which includes the conscripts of the 1930 period and the reservists of 1911 and 1914.

By strict economy, and without tax increases or salary reductions, Austria has almost balanced its budget, Finance Minister Dr. Karl Buresch announced.

Great Britain and the Dominions have been the first among the nations to emerge from the world depression, Sir Maurice Hankey, secretary of the British cabinet, told the Canadian Club at Ottawa.

Russia is preparing for monthly stratospheric flights during 1935 at a 60,000-foot altitude, Prof. Prokoviev said during a meeting with Prof. August Piccard and Max Gerson, electrical engineer associated with Piccard.

Gladsone Murray, a Canadian, has been appointed executive controller of the British Broadcasting Corporation. He replaces Col. Alan Dawson, who has been ordered away on an extended sick leave by his doctor.

Little Journeys In Science

(By Gordon H. GARDNER, M.A.)

Science believes that light is due to a succession of wave pulses produced in the ether by vibrating electrons, which are called light waves. Every body of light is at a temperature in above absolute zero.

At 800 deg. C. light gives waves of different lengths. Bodies at low temperatures give off long waves, which are called heat-waves. These waves are longer than the sensation of warmth, but cannot be seen.

As the temperature rises the waves become shorter and shorter. As a general rule, a body does not glow if its temperature is below 825 deg. C. When a solid such as iron or platinum is heated to 825 deg. C. it becomes faintly red. This means that it is producing waves which are short enough to be detected by the human eye. As the temperature of a body rises, it gives off light-waves of shorter and shorter length, along with longer heat-waves.

At 800 deg. C. the body changes to cherry red, at 1500 deg. it is white-hot, while at 1600 deg. or above it is blue-white in appearance. Beyond this region the waves are invisible and are known as ultra-violet rays. These rays are very useful in the treatment of certain diseases. They penetrate clear fused quartz, which can now be produced commercially, but they are stopped by ordinary window-glass. The infra-red rays are also invisible. The infra-red waves are of greater length than those of visible light. X-rays, which are shorter than light waves, have wave-lengths shorter than visible light. The rays used in wireless telegraphy, known as Hertzian waves, are longer than those of the other rays.

Some bodies emit light much below 525 deg. C, that is, below the temperature of incandescence. These bodies are known as luminescent and certain organisms such as the firefly and the glowworm belong to this class of bodies.

When light is produced in a chemical change at a low temperature we have a phenomenon known as chemiluminescence. Changes of this kind are due to the union of the substance with oxygen, and may also be caused by the union of the substance with other elements such as oxygen. The glowing of phosphorus is an excellent example of chemiluminescence, for it is slow oxidation.

Taking Unusual Picture

Film Director Plans Movie Of 'Valley Of 10,000 Smokes'

The mysterious "Valley of 10,000 smokes," in the Aleutian Islands, where volcanoes blow their hot breath against Arctic winds, will be the object of an ambitious motion picture expedition, Ewing Scott, Hollywood film director, said. "Our expedition will pioneer the use of modern photographic equipment operated by trained specialists. We have four specially designed airplanes at our disposal, and hope to photograph scenes never before viewed by man."

More Honey Produced

Alberta has worked overtime during the past year, it is indicated in figures of the Alberta agricultural department. In 1934, 1,244,000 pounds of honey were produced, which is 10 per cent more than 1,128,400 in 1933. Last year's production was 1,060,000 pounds valued at nine cents per pound.

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Arms And Ammunition Industry

United States Government Opposed To Governmental Ownership

The United States War department opposed governmental ownership of the arms and ammunition industry in a prepared statement submitted to the senate munitions committee, several of whose members have proposed such a course.

"Such a policy would fall in war, and therefore does not appear logical in peace," the department said, asserting nevertheless it "does not oppose in any way a programme of licensing the munitions industry."

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the old war industries board, told the house foreign affairs committee of the difficulty and importance of obtaining tin in time of war, and recommended that the government buy thousands of tons and store it away, "just as it would invest in a battle-ship."

It was suggested the United States accept tin in payment on war debts, and Baruch agreed.

Queer Home-Made Clock

Has Celebrated Twentieth Birthday And Keeps Good Time

What must be the most elaborate home-made clock in the world has just celebrated its 20th "birthday" in the home of G. W. Baritrop of Newtown, New Zealand.

He completed it, after 30 years' work and set it going in 1914. It has kept accurate time ever since. He made it out of all sorts of odds and ends; bits of old clocks, old tin, bicycle bells, fishing line, an empty can of four polish filled with lead (as a pendulum bob), strands of wire and scraps of junk.

It tells the minutes, hours, days and the month, state of the moon and the corresponding times in the world. Mr. Baritrop had never made a clock before, and has never made one since.

FASHION FANCIES

Surf water foam is more dangerous to swimmers than is the swirling motion of the waves; every bubble lessens the density of the water.

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WILLY WILLY THE TRAMP: "You don't mind me eatin' the snow off yer doorknob, ma'am?"

LADY OF THE HOUSE: "Not at all. Do you think you could manage to eat a path to the gate?"

A Worth-While Request

Trust Fund Brings Christmas Cheer To Aged Peoples' Homes

"I, being mindful that while there are many to remember the child on Christmas Day, there are few who think of the aged and forgotten."

Such words were written into her will, before her death 21 years ago, by Mrs. Caroline McGivray Burke, pioneer Seattle resident. She provided that \$25,000 be put into a Christmas trust fund for residents of the Kenney home for old folks.

In 1934 the terms of the will were carried out for the first time. The 56 residents of the home celebrated at a dinner. Each received a cheque for \$15.

Comprehensive variety tests conducted at the various Experimental Farms and Stations of the Dominion Department of Agriculture throughout Canada, as well as the tests undertaken by the Council Division at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, indicate the varieties of grain which may be regarded as the most reliable for general cultivation, district by district, at the present time.

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Taking Lessons In Seeing

Women Blind For Years Have Missed Ideas About Things

After years of blindness two women have left London eye hospitals, seeing through the eyes of other women—thanks to operations by a brilliant Welsh surgeon. They found that they had "learned to see." They helped each other. Now they have parted.

One, Mrs. Daphne Muir, wife of Dr. Raydon Muir of Cape Town, has gone to the United States. The other is left in her English home. They were operated on by Dr. Tudor Thomas of Cardiff. Mrs. Muir had not seen for ten years; her fellow-sufferer for 30 years.

When a woman has not seen since she was a child she discovers what millions of ideas blind persons have missed.

Her first lessons in seeing take the form of drawings on a blackboard, ships and houses, dogs and cats, flowers and faces are drawn for her. She learns to know what they are.

Next she is asked to fill the details; to put funnels on to a ship or flowers on stems. Then she learns to distinguish the faces of those who come to see her and to see things in focus as a whole.

A man can walk a mile without noticing more than a couple of feet.

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Finders Were Not Keepers

Rag Picker Peevish Because Lady Wanted Her Hat

As austere a lady as you could imagine was going along First Avenue on one of those recent windy days when an atmospheric paroxysm had her hat right off her head. It would have had the elements of streamlining, for it made a rather noteworthy sight, gaining an attitude of probably fifty feet and covering almost a block in distance. It made a good landing across First Avenue near Fifty-second Street.

The lady had been able to keep it in sight, but her pursuit was slow because of the traffic lights, and by the time she had caught up a rapscallion, or at any rate an old man with a bag who had been investigating trash cans, had the hat and was pulling the feathers off, preparatory, apparently, to stuffing it in his pocket. He gave the hat up, but with a sullen air of having been cheated.—The New Yorker.

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Serum Declared Success

Announcement By Denver Tuberculosis Experts To Be Made

The announcement of the success of a tuberculosis preventive, apparently as simple to administer as smallpox vaccine, is expected to be made soon by Denver tuberculosis experts.

Governor E. C. Johnson disclosed the "human guinea pig" experiments with Colorado cows, during which the tuberculosis serum was tested, seemingly as a success.

In medical circles there were reports the formal announcement of the results will be made public soon. Doctors of the National Jewish hospital at Denver, who developed the serum during experiments which took 15 years, adhered to their policy of silence, but they indicated that officials at the Colorado prison, where tests were made, that they have no doubt of the success of the preventive.

Two convicts, who gambled their lives in the tests against a chance at freedom, probably will be granted pardons early in January, Governor Johnson said.

These men, Carl Erickson and Mike Schmidt, were first given shots of the serum last April. Then millions of tuberculosis bacilli were injected in their blood.

Prison officials said both men are in good health and that they had shown no signs of contracting the disease.

Denver tuberculosis experts said that the injections of the bacilli were sufficient to "improve the health of any ordinary person" and that if the results of the serum tests, not contracted by the two convicts, tuberculosis by this time the serum could be considered a success.

Governor Johnson said that in his view the government was overvalued for the tests, it was provided the men should gain their freedom when the physicians had completed their experiments.

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AT 62—IN BED WITH RHEUMATISM

At 65—Working Again

Why worry about rheumatism? That old fellow had it almost as bad as it could be. But he just found the right remedy, stuck to it, and now he's working again—at 65 years of age.

Let him tell you all about it—"For twenty years and a half," he writes, "I have suffered from rheumatism. For eighteen months I could not turn over in bed, nor help myself in any way. My legs and feet were swollen, and I could not sleep or get any rest until I started taking Kruschen Salts. After taking one bottle, I went about on two canes. I kept on taking it, as I found the pains were leaving me. I have taken six bottles, and now I have started work again. I am 65 years of age, and everybody that knows me says I am a wonder to get on, after what I was."—J. E.

Do you realise what causes rheumatism? Nothing but sharp-edged flat crystals which form as the result of sluggish eliminating organs. Kruschen Salts can be counted upon to clear those painful crystals from the system.

THE TENDERFOOT

By GEORGE B. RODNEY

Author of "The Coronado Trail," "The Canyon Trail," etc.

CHAPTER VII—Continued

"Aye, I struck a regular Easter green! The whole damned ranch was layin' for me! I reckon this time that man Dustin isn't under any false impressions where it stands. Who's this?"

The slatted door to the barroom was nearly torn from its hinges as Hoskins, the telegraph operator, flung it open.

"I'm lookin' for one Duro Stone," he shouted. "Oh! Here you are! I got an answer to your telegram. That wire was sent to Gerald Keene. I'll send a copy to you later. This man Keene wrote a answer. He says he'll be with you to the west of next morning."

"Fine!" said Stone, elbowed a man aside and headed for the street and the crowd surged back from him. The man who could not see Dustin, Keene, had the pay roll of the Broken Spur was not to be held lightly. With Dustin and Corrie his avowed enemies, the man he marked man in Secco, with Frank Crewe at his side he snatched his pony from the tie-rack, they swung into saddle and headed down the street.

Once on the open trail, Crewe demanded and got an explanation. As Stone told him the details the old man's face stiffened and grew serious.

"There's a lot behind this that you don't see," he said. "I'm glad this man Keene is coming."

Neither of them knew that that message flung abroad in the bar of the Silver Dollar set fire to Dustin. At that moment he realized what Hoskins had said he whirled Corrie aside and started for the door.

"We'll get back to the Broken Spur quick as we can," he said. "I've got business to attend to."

He had.

CHAPTER VIII

The word of that telegram galvanised Sam Dustin into instant life. Once back at the ranchhouse at the Broken Spur he hunted Spike Goddard into the office for conference.

"We've got to change our plans a bit," he said. "Wait! I was in the Silver Dollar that man Stone from the Hourglass came in with Crewe, their foreman. Crewe was with me."

"Corse? That damned fool," Spike burst into a great laugh. "Do you know what happened to Stone and Gray? A whole lot more than you know of must have taken place. Old man Kane saw the two, Gray and Corse, at work on Red Water. With . . . the other day . . . And Spike proceeded to give a garbled account that he had got from the negro driver in the wagon. He had not seen a great deal but he had seen the two men lashing each other with the mesquite sticks and the sight set him to talking . . . after he came back to the Broken Spur.

Dustin stopped him with a pale face.

"It was had enough havin' old man Kane see what Gray and Corse were doin'," he said. "Now you tell me that this man Stone from the Hourglass saw it too."

"That was some time after Kane saw 'em," said Spike with some doubt a difference.

"You damned fool! You know Gray

and Corse have got orders to keep as far away from the ranch as they could to gather in all the cattle they could find. You know we gave them the wagon so they could keep far out and not implicate us. Looks to me like you've lost your mind, Spike. Hell bells, man!"

"You didn't hear me right," said Spike. "Listen to this. . . . And between gales of laughter Spike told Dustin anew what had taken place that day on the open range. To his astonishment Dustin did not laugh. "Don't you think it's funny?" demanded Spike.

"It's almost as funny as an earache. You poor fool! Can't I make it clear to you? Don't you see that Stone knows now as much about the crooked work on the cattle as Kane did? Do you happen to know what happens to men caught with the goods for rustling? Good God! If Carr finds out what Stone, his hired man, and old Dad Kane know, he can haul us all into court. If it comes to that, their evidence will . . . He shivered a little at thought of what that evidence could do. "You'll look good dancin' at the loose end of a rope."

At last Spike Goddard "waw." He stood wordless, licking his lips as he always did when perplexed. "Well . . . he said finally, "I expect maybe you're right. Mostly you are . . . Well, we'll do it. . . . We'll have to fire Corse and Gray and let 'em move right on, and that'll take some money. They've got to see that if they talk we'll tell all the boys. For the rest . . . we'll do exactly what I planned. We'll have old Dad Kane show us that location where he was involved in the case of the Broken Spur. Common sense told him to sell what he owned at any cost and leave at once if he wished to save his hide. He will not be a face a hazard of new fortunes with empty hands. A week ago all looked well. They were gathering in cattle from every little crooked canon too distant for the few men of the Hourglass to range. A week ago his future was very different outlook. No . . . This damned man Stone's appearance had put a spoke in his wheel. Spike must have sensed his danger. "How about this man Stone?" he demanded.

"Leave Corse and Gray to tend to him," said Dustin grimly. "Our big game is what Kane found. Once we get that, we own the Hourglass. Once we own the Hourglass . . . He laid his lips at the thought of how easily Edith would come to him to save her father. "Listen, Spike . . . To-night Hoskins, the telegraph man, told me to the Silver Dollar. You know Gerald Keene owns half the Hourglass. He's comin' here, he can talk to the Silver Dollar and told Stone that he had a wire from Gerald Keene. He'll be down here on the tenth. . . . That gives us just seven days. . . . To do what?"

"Good God! Haven't I been telling you? Joe Carr owns half the Hourglass. He's comin' here, he can talk to the Silver Dollar and told Stone that he had a wire from Gerald Keene. He'll be down here on the tenth. . . . That gives us just seven days. . . . To do what?"

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exactly that feeling. Dustin went on. "You send Peyot! Gregg in to me," he said. "I need him in this."

In ten minutes Peyot! Gregg shambled into the room. Peyot! was a fixture at the Broken Spur just as a board used to be a fixture at the Court of Charles of Bunsbury or a fool at Fendal boards. He was a huge bulk of a man, making up in thence what he lacked in brains. His low, heavy-lidded eyes that stared alternately gleamed and glowed cavernously, his loose-lipped mouth, all told a story that was not rare enough in the West. The man was a victim of that dread drug that has pulled down so many men. . . . Peyot! He was as strong as steel yet slackness was apparent, too. It was written all over him. Dustin's great hand snatched at him and almost buried him into a corner.

"You've been smokin' that damned dope again," he said fiercely. "I've told you a dozen times to lay off it unless you get it from me. I swear to God, Peyot! some day I'll kill you if you don't obey my orders."

"I been mizin' 'em fer five years now," croaked Peyot! "What you want, Dustin?"

"You get packs made up for the mornin'," said Dustin. "I'm goin' to the hills for a few days and you're go along. Just you and me and old man Kane. Get two pack-ponies, too. . . . No. Better use old man Kane's burros. They're pretty slow but they pack better and they know the trail, too. Use the pack-burrows. Understand?"

Peyot! nodded wordlessly and disappeared, and Dustin started after him as he slunk out of the room. There was no other word to adequately express it: he simply faded away as a coyote merges into the shadows of the desert.

For more than five years Peyot! had been a fixture at the Broken Spur. Where he originally came from no one knew or cared. The bank-house accepted him as it accepted lice or sand-burrs in their blankets; as something to get rid of as soon as possible. Whatever he had ever had of brains had long ago been sapped by the use of that fatal drug that he had smoked for years, even before he came to Secco.

Time to time Dustin gave him a few cigarettes from a sardonic wish to see how like a man can be to a beast. And he saw! All that Peyot! knew was that he liked the stuff. "The drug that the wise old Spanish conquistadores forsook to their Indian slaves because of its influence, they would neither work nor toil. After years of its use there remained to Peyot! the gift of speech that alone, with laughter, separates man from beast. Peyot! had not laughed for many years and he spoke but seldom. When that stuff was obtainable he was useless."

Dustin watched him shamble from the room and sat back frowning. He had spent hours over the plan that he had formulated and he did not propose now to take any chances with it. To insure it, he hunted up old Dad Kane in the bunk-house and

Man Pleased Children By Building Modern Doll-House
Simon S. Rabinovitch with the children in Roxbury, Mass., after he had built a 12-foot doll house for his granddaughter, Dorothy Hyde, 10.

Struck It Rich
Mrs. Charles Palm, a widow with nine children, "struck it rich" on her dry-farm near Secca, Montana. Geologists seeking sand and gravel to be used in the construction of the gigantic Fort Peck dam, found 1,000,000 cubic yards of it on the Palm homestead, the only available source of supply. Gravel contracts will bring her \$100,000 during the next five years.

THE ROYAL COUPLE HONEYMOONING AT HIMLEY

Photo of the royal couple honeymooning at Himley.

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told him to be ready to start at daylight. His argument quieted him.

"We've simply got to have that claim staked out so we can register it all right," he said. "You're right about the mine's law. The first man on a lode can follow it. Once you're on the vein even Joe Carr can't stop you."

Spike Goddard was on hand on the porch at the first light to see them off. Even Dustin, rarely given to laughing, grimaced a little as the partner heaved an old boot after them.

The uprushing sun found them at the Willow Water crossing and noon caught them at the edge of the long mesa where the true foot-hills begin. Old Kane, in the lead, was dour and silent, urging on his packed burro that kept them at a slow walk most of the day. He rode wordlessly and paid no attention to Dustin. Peyot!, busy too with the burro, paid no attention to Dustin but for his own thoughts.

Those thoughts were not pleasant. Dustin was a curious character. Under kinder stars he might have developed into a really fine man but Fate, that plays her hand with a hidden grin on her mouth, had dealt him Dustin a hand that he had to play. Undoubtedly the old Greek tragedians were right when they wrote that a man may not escape his fate. It is written and having been written no man may erase or alter it. Sam Dustin, endowed by Nature with the physical parts of a man, was handicapped by having been dealt their proper use.

In spite of the curial way he told him to plan to Spike Goddard, his mind was in a whirl as he rode across the sandy foot-hills below the Red Water canon. To remark casually that a man must be removed is one thing; to effect that removal is another. From time to time his eyes strayed to Peyot! and after, Peyot! was the key to his plan.

(To Be Continued)

Made Himself Popular

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Your Refrigerator Needs Help

Even in refrigerators foods often lose their original flavor, moisture, or crispness. Complete protection of both flavor and freshness is easily secured by wrapping food in Para-San waxed paper. Just tear off what you need against the sharp edge of the box.

For less exorbitant uses "Centre Pail" waxed paper in envelopes is very popular.

Both kinds are sold by grocers, druggists and stationers.

Appleford Paper Products Ltd., HAMILTON, ONT.

Warehouses At Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg

This Canada Of Ours

Importance Of Dominion Out Of All Proportion To Its Numerical Strength

The men who pioneered this country, who laid the foundation stone for the great Canada of to-day, faced what often seemed to be insuperable difficulties. But they fought through with the courage traditional in their several races, and they won, leaving for us, eventually, a well-planned nation capable of occupying one of the chief places among the countries of the world.

To-day we are still unimportant from a population standpoint, but the richness and variety of our resources, coupled with the vigor, the courage, the determination, the bravery of our people have lifted us to a position out of all proportion to our numerical strength.

The world has taken notice of Canada in the last two decades and we predict that the world's interest in our country will grow rapidly in the next few years as appreciation of our achievements and our natural resources becomes more general.—Border Cities Star.

THE RHYMING OPTIMIST

By Aline Michaels

AUTUMN OF LIFE

Into your arms, O autumn night, I beg you, gather me, Teach me the rest of each bird's night! And every leafless tree: Show me where the rose must suffer blight! Why winter has to be!

O night, I ask you to reveal Your secrets to my mind; There must be truths this hurt to heal.

Could they be but divine, And now I strangely seem to feel That winter may be kind.

Show my rebellious, eager heart, So tuned to song and flowers, How cold and silence play their part! How deep his loss, too, its despair! How slow the night, this smart And welcome winter hour!

U.S. Fortifications

May Establish A Naval And Inland Base In Alaska

A move to increase American fortification in the Pacific was described as virtually certain to develop in the United States congress after Japan formally scraps the Washington naval treaty.

A possible naval base and an inland air base in Alaska already are being discussed on Capitol Hill.

Anthony J. Dimand, Alaska Democratic delegate to congress, said that Alaska and the coast states, and perhaps Canada, would welcome stronger fortifications, also in Hawaii and other Pacific possessions.

Compared with 1933, the number of horses in Canada declined in 1934. Nova Scotia alone showing a slight increase.

The University of Michigan reports that rate, as well as human beings, are right-handed or left-handed.

Little Helps For This Week

"Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve." Matthew 4:10.

The comfort of a mind at rest. From every care Thou hast not freed.

A heart from all the world set free. To worship and to wait on Thee.

Reign every forbidden joy; restrain every wish that is not referred to His will; banish all eager desires and anxiety. Desire only the will of God, seek Him alone, and thou shalt find peace.

I have been a gr-r-r-dle deaplier since I have given up thinking of what's easy and pleasant, and being discontented because I cannot have my own will. Our life is determined for us, and it makes the mind free when we give up wishing, and on't think of bearing what is laid upon us, and doing what is given us to do.—George Eliot.

New Revelation In Science

Microbes Carried Across Atlantic By Winds Of The Upper Air

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was revealed recently as a new pioneer in science—the first man to gather proof that microscopic bacteria, fungus spores and pollen, including some diseases, are carried all across the north Atlantic by winds of the upper air.

The flyer collected these tiny forms of life at many points high over northern waters during the flight he and Mrs. Lindbergh made across the north Atlantic in the summer of 1933.

The discovery by Col. Lindbergh is believed by scientists to be of great importance in showing how both diseases organisms and others that are beneficial can be transported alive over long distance by air currents high above the ground barriers.

Among the organisms Col. Lindbergh collected were: Several kinds of fungi which cause rust and smut diseases of crops; others that cause early blight of potatoes and apple scab and other blights that attack crops, and several that cause decay of wood. Many of these fungi have not yet been identified.

Longest Straight Railroad

On the great flat plains of Nullarbor in Western and South Australia, about 100 miles inland from the southern coast, lies the longest straight railroad in the world. This line connecting the east and the west of the continent, runs 300 miles through grazing lands without a single curve. From Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta it stretches more than 1,000 miles without crossing a river.

An American film actress was applying for a passport.

"Unmarried?" she was asked. "Occasionally," she answered.

Balboa park San Diego, Calif., has an artificial cliff more than its mountain goals.

Not all of us first met our wives, some of us were overtaken.

